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#### Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, \$10 a year: \$1 per month.
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riorence—Whitby & Co.
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leave advertisements and subscriptions.

#### New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Queen Victoria arrived at Windsor; there is abundant evidence that her health St. Margarets Church on Standay Cetters the Queen's jubilee. — The Prince of Wales's Persimmon won the Gold Cup at the Ascot races. — Emperor William left Berlin, to be absent until August. — The death of Father Sebastian Kneipp was reported from Munich.

Senate: Greater progress was made on the Tariff bill than on any previous day since the debate began, the spirits and cotton schedules being finished. — House: No business of the spirits and cotton schedules being finished. finished. — House: No business of impor-tance was transacted, and an adjournment until

Monday was taken.

DOMESTIC.—The text of the Hawalian annexation treaty, together with the President's message and Secretary Sherman's report, was made public: ex-Queen Liliuokalani filed a protest against the ratification of the treaty.——The State Department announced that ex-Secretary John W. Foster's mission to secure an Pursia for better protection of agreement with Russia for better protection of the scals was a complete success. — There was an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train in Illinois. — Cornell University held its commencement. — The trial of John S. Shriver for cortempt of the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee was continued in Washington. — The Lutheran General Synod closed its sessions of Managerial College.

CITY.-The Republican County Committee CITY.—The Republican County took action on President Quigg's plan for revising the roils, and unanimously approved the same; the committee also passed a resolution criticising the Citizens Union's method for creating a demand for Seth Low's nomination for Mayor. — The New-York Yacht Club held its Mayor. — The New-York Yacht Club held its annual regatta in the Lower Bay. — Cleveland defeated New-York, and Cincinnati beat Brooklyn at baseball. — Winners at Gravesend: Geisha, On Deck, Great Bend, Free Advice, Ben Brush, Kilkenny. — Stocks were strong

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Light showers, clearing to-night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 68; aver-

## THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

The signing of a Hawaiian Annexation treaty caused general surprise, not because it signified the adoption of a new, unexpected or unwelcome policy, but because it had not been understood that the arguments against immediate Executive action had been, in the President's judgment, overcome. Apparently his opinion was rather suddenly changed by considerations arising out of the very situation which had previdesire that nothing should interfere with the passage of a tariff bill was until recently regarded as a sufficient warrant for the maintenance of existing relations with Hawaii; but finally the same motive led him to adopt a course which is expected to remove the obstacle interposed by the reciprocity complication. It return to plague them. may be also that apprehension of increasing embarrassments on account of the attitude of Japan constituted an additional reason for avoiding unnecessary delay. That is a consideration which the course of events may render important, but which need not be emphasized at present. The main fact is that the submission of an annexation treaty to the Senate, though not imperatively demanded at this time by public sentiment, unquestionably declares a policy which the country approves and has confidently expected to see realized in the near future.

The people of the United States have not been at any time disposed unduly to hasten the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, for the reason that they have never doubted their ultimate union with this country. Four years ago conditions suddenly created by the revolution for which the monarchy was responsible brought the question to an issue, and indicated the advantage and propriety of accepting the proposal which the Commissioners of the Provisional Government brought to Washington. Mr. Cleveland's abrupt reversal of his predecessor's policy caused some anxlety as well as much indignation, but the last doubt of eventual annexation was removed when he remitted to Congress the control of a situation which his clandestine operations had only served to complicate. With the abandonment of his attempt to reseat Liliuokalani upon the throne which she had forfeited, and the establishment of a respected republican government over the islands, the American people resumed their traditional attitude of quiet waiting for an event which in their opinion was sure to occur. In the judgment of the President and his advisers and of the Hawaiian Government, the time has now arrived for the accomplishment of a beneficent purpose, and we have no doubt that the country will unmistakably signify its cordial approba-

The right course for a nation to pursue cannot be infallibly determined by a consideration of motives which govern the individuals who compose it in the management of their personal affairs. The individual has only a brief future to provide for. The nation has a long life to secure. It is most desirable that the United States should protect for all time the commercial highways to China and Australia against the probable intrigues of foreign nations, not for the selfish promotion of her own interests, but for the benefit of the world. It is imperatively necessary that she should make adequate provision for the permanent defence of her own ance will be offered until the neighborhood of coasts. The opportunity to accomplish these Omdurman is reached. The experience of Don-

exercise of power, without invading the rights of any other nation or taking any risks which a fair estimate of advantages to accrue does not justify, is now presented for our acceptance. We do not doubt that the annexation treaty ought to be and will be ratified. Forebodings of evil are largely insincere or unreasonable. This is the precise reverse of aggression. It is cordial acquiescence in the deliberate and inobjects by a natural, peaceful and honorable telligent aspiration of a republic closely allied to the United States and dependent upon our co-operation for the realization of its natural destiny. Time and intercourse and immigration to a territory rich in undeveloped resources will inevitably produce all the conditions essential to convenient and equitable government and to a high civilization. The projected union will be prolific of blessings not only to those united but to all mankind.

THE END NEARER. The passage by the Sepate of the sugar schedule, not as reported by the committee, but in the modified form adopted in caucus, clears away much of the lingering doubt as to the final success of the Tariff bill. It is not supposed that the contest over the sugar schedule has ended, for many members of the House still consider the rates of the House bill preferable, notwithstanding the remarkably able statement made by Senator Allison, of Iowa, in support of the rates adopted in the Senate. But the difference is not one which men on either side can consider important enough to endanger or even to delay seriously the revenue bill. It does not now seem probable that any other difference will cause as close a vote as was cast on parts of Schedule E. There will be a sharp contest on the tobacco schedule, with the probability in favor of the House rates, because they will yield the larger revenue. The woollens schedule will be a point of sharp controversy. and the rates proposed by the committee may not improbably be raised, but neither the growers nor the manufacturers can afford to prefer the continuance of the existing tariff to either the Senate or the House schedule, and there is a clear majority in favor of ample protection, however much men may differ as to the amount

of duty required. Under these circumstances, another week ought to see the bill out of the Senate. It would be of especial advantage to the Treasury if it could begin the new fiscal year with new classifications and duties, and not be compelled to carry in its accounts and records the duties under two different enactments for the month of July. Moreover, the Treasury needs the increased revenue without a day's unnecessary delay. In the first half of June, with receipts greatly expanded by heavy imports to anticipate new duties, the receipts exceeded the expenditures only \$2,909,000, and the inevitable decrease of imports and of customs receipts when new duties take effect will cause in the fall months a greater shrinkage than is desirable, in view of the naturally enlarged demands for currency at that season. Every week of delay now costs the Treasury a million or more, the difference between the duties now paid on goods imported for future consumption and the duties which would be paid on the same goods under the proposed tariff. No party can gain by delay, and the Democratic party, if it causes and makes itself responsible for delay. can only lose.

It may be as well to admonish Democratic friends, who are working themselves into political hysterics about the Tariff bill and impatiently making statements about it which have not the faintest resemblance to fact, that the measure is going to be judged by its results. The people know by unpleasant experience what the Wilson tariff did for them. They are not going to accept without question the assertions of defenders of that measure, but will see how the new tariff works. The men who are pretending that the bill pending is much higher and more burdensome than the McKinley act, regardless of the officially recorded fact that its rates are lower on almost every schedule, may find themselves confronted before long with the personal experience of seventy-two million people, who will be considering every day whether they do in fact have to pay more for all sorts of products than they paid in 1892. The chances are that nearly all products of importance will be cheaper than they were under the act of 1890, and not merely because the proposed duties are generally lower, but because the progress of invention and industrial development all over the world have contributed to make things cheaper. Then the Free-Trade theorist will have to explain how it is that this intolerable tariff does not prevent the United States from sharing to the full the benefits of that general progress. But for nine-tenths of the people the question ously furnished reasons for delay. His strong will turn upon the cost of commodities now and in previous years of prosperity. If they find employment increasing and prosperity returning, with the cost of living not higher but decidedly lower than in good years which they remember, all the extravagant things Democrats are now saying about the new tariff will only

## THE BRITISH ON THE NILE.

The British are moving further up the Nile. That was expected and is proper. To leave the splendid areas of the Egyptian Soudan in the hands of savage aliens would be a reproach to civilization. For the sake of the good name of Europe that region must be redeemed, and Great Britain must do the job. The latter seems. liberate and orderly method, maintaining an inevitable. Upon no other Power does so large a measure of responsibility for it rest, if, indeed, any responsibility at all. Certainly no other has anything like so good facilities for doing the work. The work has been well begun. It must be prosecuted by the same potent agency to a triumphant conclusion.

The entire available Egyptian army is now engaged in the campaign, reinforced and encouraged by a strong British contingent. The advance from Dongola toward Abu Hamed has been made without trouble as far as Merawi, and will be steadily pressed to completion. After Abu Hamed will come Berber, and then Metemneh, Khartoum and Omdurman. The distance is not great and the travelling is good. From Merawi to Abu Hamed is one hundred and thirty miles. There are cataracts in the Nile, but gunboats can be got past them. Once Abu Hamed is occupied, a railroad will be built thither across the level plain of the Nubian Desert from Korosko. From Abu Hamed to Khartoum is three hundred miles, and the river is easily navigable all the way, and the roads along its banks are good. When Metemneh is reached a railroad will be built thither from Dongola, and the bulk of the army be sent by it across the Bayouda Desert, shortening the distance by one hundred miles. With twenty-five thousand British and Egyptian troops, the taking of Khartoum and Omdurman and the effectual "smashing the Mahdi" will be readily ac-

In great strength, with some sixty thousand men and twenty thousand camels. A council of war is now being held at which it will be decided whether to await the coming of the Anglo-Egyptian army there or to advance and meet it on its way. The decision arrived at will promptly become known to the Egyptian Intelligence Department, which has a particularly perfect system of informants in the Khalif's country, and upon it will depend in some measure the Anglo-Egyptian plan of campaign. It is altogether probable that no serious resistgola did not encourage the Dervishes to seek to defend outposts. The various raiding bands have been drawn into Omdurmen, and nearly the whole strength of Mahdism is now centred there. Even the army hitherto stationed in Darfur has been called in. The Khalif evidently realizes that the final life or death struggle is now at hand. But he and his men are not like stern, ascetic fanatics of fifteen years ago. They are luxurious, debauched and indolent, and will present little effectual resistance to the determined army that is now pressing in upon their final citadel.

#### "THE PEOPLE."

Mr. C. J. Lamb, of Enterprise, Kan., writes us a letter about the Urbana lynching which will be found on another page of this issue. We never before heard of Mr. C. J. Lamb, of Enterprise, Kan., but we judge from his letter that he is a representative, consistent and perhaps leading Populist of his State. He dislikes "cormorant corporations," is a friend of plundered labor, objects to revelling in stolen wealth and is as convinced as are any of his partisans that what he wants "the people" want, and that all who differ from him are enemies of "the people." Notwithstanding his somewhat broad insinuation that The Tribune is afraid of "the people," helps plunder labor, delights in bribery, despoils producers and sprinkles hearthstones with the blood of the fraternal guest slain at midnight, we are right glad to hear from Mr. Lamb. He settles a question on which we have been seeking light. Last summer, when Mr. Bryan was running

for President on a platform denouncing the employment of Federal troops to suppress the Chicago riots, we declared that Populism meant mob rule and anarchy. We said the Populists wanted freedom of rlot to fix wages, settle debts or reverse judicial decisions, and on this account we were taken to task for bigotry, misrepresentation and unjustified abuse of our opponents. We knew our interpretation of the necessary tendencies of the Chicago platform was right, though we did not expect that Kansas would so soon send us justification, but here it is in the words of Mr. Lamb, of Enterprise: "The people of Urbana withdrew for a "time the powers delegated to the officers, took "the law into their own hands, and themselves "executed the law then and there made. The "people are always superior to their agentsthe officers-and if the people see fit to do in "themselves things which they usually delegate "the doing of to their servants, there is no reason "for complaint by The Tribune unless it be "afraid of the people." Now this would seem too ridiculous for discussion. Yet the poison of demagogic oratory has been so diffused that perhaps this Kansas view of the nature of organized government is worth examining. In it is the spirit of all riot, the spirit that is always misapplying the old story of the somewhat unmannerly Roman swaggerers who, asked to make way in the street for a procession of the representatives of the people, shouted back, "Make way yourselves. We are the people!" The Populists are ever shouting in the face of statute and of natural law, "Make way. We are the people!" They said Chicago car-burners were "the people." They said Coxey's army was "the people." Mr. Lamb says that the Urbana ruffians who tortured a poor wretch are "the people."

Now, who are "the people" in a republic? Have we got away from our old conception of a State wherein reigns liberty regulated by law, the State of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and Marshall, the State which Lincoln and Grant upheld in its unity and authority when several million persons declared themselves to "the people" and demanded its dissolution? If so, we are a collection of lawless tribes without a government; for a government which is tolerant of its own irregular supersedure is like a headless turtle already dead, even if it doesn't know it. If law has ceased of its supremacy and we have nothing left but license, let us see where we are. If two thousand people in Urbana can resume their delegated powers and set aside the law made by the three million peo-ple of Ohio, there is no reason why the people of South Carolina should not pass an ordinance of secession and dissolve the United States. There is also no reason why a dozen of Mr. Lamb's neighbors in Enterprise, Kan., should not resume their delegated powers, declare that life and property are no longer legal rights and rob and kill Mr. Lamb. As he is not afraid to trust "the people," he would doubtless approve such a course if it met the wishes of the inhabitants of the square mile in which he happens to dwell. That is excellent law for burglars, train-wreckers and murderers. If they want to kill an enemy, or rob a house, or loot an express-car, they have only to become restdents of the place where they wish to operate, withdraw their delegated powers, and execute their sovereign will at pleasure. They are superior to President, Congress, courts, police, sheriff and hangman, for these are all their

servants. From our study of the Constitution of this country and the commentaries of its founders, which in spite of the demands of "cormorant corporations" we have sometimes found time to read, we have been led to suppose that "the people" of the United States and of its several divisions were all the citizens thereof, making their will known through regularly constituted channels, obeying the laws constitutionally made, changing their government only by dearmy to repel both domestic and foreign enemies and punishing crime whether committed by one murderer or by a thousand rioters. We are not afraid of that people. For those who masquerade in that name to steal, burn, torture or kill we believe in the jail, the noose and, if need be, the Gatling gun.

## PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African outlook is far more favorably regarded in South Africa itself than in London. The Transvaa, has not merely repealed the obnoxious anti-immigration law, but it has decreed that the Queen's Jubilee Day shall be observed as a national holiday. That is a personal tribute which cannot fail of appreciation at Windsor and at Westminster. The Orange Free State, too, has just rejected a proposal to discriminate against immigrants. The Afrikander Bond has unanimously adopted a most loyal address of congratulation to the The Cape Legislature has received with enthusiasm a suggestion that that colony should contribute toward the cost of maintaining the British Navy. Indeed, all through South Africa the political atmosphere is clearing and an era of good feeling and of strong attachment to the Empire is being established.

In Great Britain, on the contrary, a determined effort seems to be made by the "Little Englanders" to embarrass the Government and to re-embroil relations with the South African States and colonies. The conduct of the South Africa Company is raged against in the most intemperate manner, and most of all by those who, like Mr. Labouchere, most earnestly devoted their attention to furthering and "booming" speculative interests in that region. Even the supporters of the Government, or some of them, express strong disapproval of the result of the Investigating Commission's labors. At this distance such criticism seems a trifle overstrained. It is true the Commission has been not only very deliberate in its work, but also in

expected. The Commission was not constituted as a judicial body, but as a partisan, or bipartisan, or perhaps polypartisan body. All its members are partisans, with ulterior aims to serve. Of course, the result is inconclusive and unsatisfactory. It could not have been otherwise. And to say, as some are doing, that all the members were false to duty except the two who formed the minority in the last vote, is much like the complaint of the twelfth juror that the eleven others were stubborn and unreasonable because they would not agree with

It is probably true that the Jameson raid and the accompanying manœuvres of the South Africa Company were improper and worthy of stern rebuke. It is equally probable that grave provocation had been given by the Transvaal Government. And it is also apparent that the ultimate responsibility for those unhappy complications rests largely upon the very party in Great Britain which is now most unsparing in its strictures upon the company and upon the British Government. Had the Transvaal Government faithfully fulfilled all its obligations under the London Convention, in letter and spirit, and had the former British Government insisted upon such conduct, and upon proper conduct on the part of the South Africa Company, there would have been no trouble. The trouble came, but it may and probably will pass. The present outlook is that the Queen's Jubilee will be marked, not with a disruption of the South African colonies, but with a closer union of them and a stronger attachment of them to the whole Empire.

The refusal of the Orange Free State Government to enact a harsh law against the admission of immigrants to citizenship is a hopeful sign of liberal tendencies among the Boers.

"The London Globe" is a paper of weight in counsel, and when it brings forward the suggestion that Mr. Gladstone ought to be put in a bag till the jubilee is over it is a sign that the old statesman has been allowing himself considerable latitude in his political remarks. But Britain ought to have become used to that by this time. There is no more present reason for putting Mr. Gladstone in a bag than there has been at almost any time since the passage of the Corn laws, and, in short, the proposition is undignified and inadmissible. "The Globe" has deviated a trifle from the decorum of its orbit, but will no doubt swing back into its customary and ordered ellipse as soon as the jubilee is over

Father Kneipp lived to a good old age. His followers will be encouraged to walk on the grass.

Pan by noon and Bacchus by night, fleeter of foot than the fleet white kid, the Moenad and the Bassarid, need all their nimbleness to acquire a transatiantic footing, nor does it greatly matter what's o'clock with either of them. It is a melancholy falling off from their old estate, and they bid fair to have a run for recognition almost as desperate as Heine's emblematic

Bishop Hereford writes to "The London Times proposing that the jubilee year shall be comnemorated by the institution of a woman's university, to be called after Queen Victoria, its one indispensable condition to be that it shall not be a paper university, but a localized living institution, the intellectual home or headquarters of at least a prominent group of the best and most cultivated and most influential women of their generation. He thinks an extension of the Royal Holloway College might be made the first constituent college of the new university, and points out further expedients in detail, among them the provision that the charter of the institution should ordain that its senators or governing council consist of twelve women distinguished in literature, art, science, or some form of public service. As Cambridge shuts women out from degrees, an example which may be followed by other of the ancient British seats of learning, it is a good idea for them to have a first-class university of their own, to which it is odds that the men will be clamoring for admission and the right to take degrees before many years are over.

Governor Tanner of Illinois has vetoed a ballot machine bill on the ground that all elections under the Constitution must be by ballot. It is surprising how thin an excuse, brushed aside time after time in other States, can be made to block the wheels of progress.

The bicycle from the first has produced the effect of curiosity on the imagination of the bulldog, but, as a rule, the footpad has let it go by him, as Brutus remarked of calumny, like the idle wind, which he respected not. In Lynn, Mass., however, a highwayman was found so out of luck as to attempt to hold up a wheelman, and take away his coat, and his cloak also, and, if compelled to follow him a mile, was ready, if necessary, to pursue him twain. He was met, however, by a charge from a squirt-gun full of ammonia, which so diverted his mind from the business in hand that the wheelman got away, but was pursued by the brigand's highly trained bulldog, which was treated in like manner with a like result. The ammonia gun would appear to be a most desirable feature of the bleycler's outfit, particularly in the vicinity of Lynn, Mass.

Patrick Jerome Gleason, with his "No tea, no Tammany" emblem, is ready to go on the official ballot. That is encouraging. A campaign without a joker would be tiresome.

# PERSONAL.

Joseph O'Connor delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Rochester University on Tuesday night General Wesley Merritt and his staff will atten 1 the Connecticut State encampment of troops at Niantic in August.

The fund for Professor Barnard, the educator, which "The Hartford Courant" is raising has now reached a little over \$2,500.

At a banquet given to the National Convention of Nurserymen in St. Louis the other evening, ex-Sec-Forty-five years ago this spring Joseph H. Choate

was the salutatorian of his class in Harvard, and his son, Joseph H. Choate, jr., is to be the class poet of his class in the same institution on June 30. General Lew Wallace says that after a diligent search for a short name for the hero of his great book, he came across the name "Hur" in the Book book, he came across the book, he came across the of Genesis, and by adding "Ben," which means "the son of," he obtained a name both short and

Richard Sparks, of Boston, has a 'four-clasp" medal for service in the Crimean War. This not only certifies that he landed with the first expedition in 1854, and that he tought at Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman, but that he is one of the few sur-vivors of the winter of 1854-55.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a son of ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, who went from the colored bruce, of Mississippi, who were ago to high school of Washington two years ago to Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H., has been honored recently by an election as assistant editor for the next year of "The Exonian," the magazine published by the students of that institution.

"The Baltimere Sun" says: "Washington and Lea University, at Lexington, Va., of which the Hon. William L. Wilson is the president-elect, has hon-ored itself in conferring the honorary degree of LL. D. on General William P. Craighill, late Chief of Engineers, United States Army. General Craig-bill is not only a gentleman of splendid scientific attainment, but he is a man of broad culture. A Virginian by birth, he is a son of whom the old State has cause to be proud."

"The Washington Post" says that Senator Tillman is an ardent wheelman, ignoring the streetcars altogether, except on the rainlest of rainy days. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is a new recruit, but manages to pedal along quite skilfully, while Senators Bacon, Chandler and Eikins are old stagers and enthusiasts, although Mr. Bacon is noted for his extreme carefulness. Senator Chandler has nearly five thousand miles to his purpose, and on the whole no thoroughness of credit, but this is because he spends his entire investigation. But that is only what was to be among the Populists, Senators Butler and Kyle are

good riders. Senator Faulkner looks like a prom- | WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES ising member of an athletic club, when he dons his abbreviated trousers and golf hose, with a nobby cap, but he will not ride at night. The daylight, he says, is good enough for him. Senator Ferkins, of California, used to ride one of the old-fashioned, high-front, big wheel machines, but when he mounted a low safety the other day he mastered the art of cycling under new conditions in less than half an hour. Senator Wetmore and Senator Wolcott ride fine wheels and are the best dressed cyclers in the Senate. Senator Lodge can ride a wheel, but doesn't, and Senator McMillan has also ceased the sport.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to "The Indianapolis Journal," a neighbor said to an old farmer recently: "You do not regret the money you expended on your son's eduation, do you?"

"I guess not," replied the old fellow, with animation. "He learned me a lot of uppercuts, short-arm jabs and things that has made me the best man in the county.'

May—I hear you are taking lessons on the wheel. How do you like your instructor? Ethel—Oh, pretty well; but then, he is such a queer man. I had one or two falls, and then he threatened me. He said if I fell off again he would

iss me. May-And, of course, you rode all right after a threat.

nel-It's funny; but I was so flustered that I falling off all the evening.—(Boston Tran-This silhouette from Chicago appears in "The

Tribune," of that city: "Mabel, the doctor says you drink entirely too much coffee. It is not good for you." Why, mamma, it doesn't hurt me a particle, and

like it too well to quit using it. I just couldn't get along without my coffee." 'And Mme. Loockes, the celebrated authority or beauty, says it is ruinous to the complexion."

"Oh, well, if the doctor thinks I ought not to drink it any more, I'll drop it, of course. English, You Know.—"'Ow!" said the cockney; "you don't really like 'ugging, then?"
"Well," she confessed, "I cawn't really say that I dislike it, don't you know, but I've halways hunderstood that it was a 'armful practice,"—(Somerville Journal.

"The Cleveland Leader" tells a story of a simpleminded countryman who strayed into a Cleveland art store the other day, and appeared to be much struck by a picture entitled "Lion, After Gérôme. "Well," said the proprietor after a while, "you

seem to be pleased with that picture." "Yes," the old gentleman replied, "I do sort of like it. That's a powerful ugly lookin' beast thar, and I swon I don't know's I blame Gérôme very much for gittin' out of the way."
"Getting out of the way?" repeated the proprie

tor. "What do you mean by that?" 'Why." the visitor explained, "It says 'Lion after Gérôme,' don't it? Well, Gérôme ain't nowhar' to seen, so I s'pose he must be hidin' behind one

"The friends of the man who scuttled the ship offered a ball bond of \$20,000 if the Court would re-

o' them stuns,"

offered a bail bond of \$20,000 in the Court would re-lease him; but it was no use."
"What reason did the Judge give?"
"He said that after the ship had gone down there was no use of any talk dt bailing."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Charleston News and Courier" makes the following statement concerning the recent decision of the Charleston cotton mill to employ black "First-The owners of the Charleston cotton mill

preferred white labor. They could not get fifth of the white labor they needed, in or about Charleston. Second-The white labor they brought in from

elsewhere was very unsatisfactory, but they kept Third-During those years the mill steadily sunk money, and was, this year, reorganized and re-

Fourth-It is wholly untrue that the negro labor was forced into the mill by a majority of Massa chusetts stockholders.

company, a Southerner and ex-Confederate soldier. urged the directory to allow him to outfit the mill with negro help; and it is now only from necessity that negroes are used.

Sixth-The negro hands are proving entirely satisfactory, and no change will be made so long as

A State-st, jeweller was conversing with a friend the other day, when a large, stylishly dressed woman and her deughter, of about nineteen years, drepped in and wanted to look at some diamonds. The jeweller displayed a trayful of glittering gems, and the elderly caller said: "I want to get a stone to match this one. It is for a Christmas present for my other daughter, and I want to surprise the dear girl." Whereupon she slipped off a solitaire ring, which the younger caller wore, and handel it to the jeweller. "Well." he said, "I can match the stone, of course, if you will give me a little time. It is a finer grade than we usually carry in stock." "What will one like that cost?" inquired the woman. "About \$400-approximately," he replied, and the customer, with effusive thanks, departed. "I sold that stone a week ago," remarked the jeweller, as he rejoined his friend. "It cost \$105. The old lady is simply dying with curlosity to find out what her daughter's engagement ring cost. Ah, there are tricks in all trades but ours."—(Chicago Times-Herald.

"The Philadelphia Ledger" says that the sub scriptions toward the purchase of the Cope palæon tological collection for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences are coming in slowly, and the city will probably lose this fine collection, as it lost the Redfield Herbarium a few years ago, which was purchased by St. Louis for its Botani-

She Enjoyed It, Nevertheless.—"I don't understand where the enjoyment that my wife seemed to get out of her new twenty-five-dollar hat last night came in," remarked Mr. Cumrox.

"She doubtless found a satisfaction in the pleasure which it gave to other people."

"No. that's just where the mystery is. It was drizzling when we started, so she said she would hold it in her hand till we got to the carriage. As soon as we got to the theatre she took it off, so that people behind us could see the stage. The only time she wore it was in the dark carriage, but she feels perfectly happy and never doubts that she has had her morey's worth."—(Washington Star. Austria's lower house of the Reichsrath is

posed of 425 members, and is divided into twentyfour different political parties, representing the various nationalities of the Empire, each bitterly opposed to all the others, and all ready to fly at each other's throats with every opportunity. thus numerically distributed: Young Czechs, 60 Agrarian Czechs, 9; Poles, 50; German Clericals, 41 German Liberals, 49; Anti-Semites, or Christian Socialists, 28; German people's party, 38; Stovenes 16; Croats, 11; Ruthenians, 11; Rumanians, 6; Servians, 2; Italian Liberals, 14; Italian Clericals, 5 Socialists, 14; Feudal party, 21; Feudal Liberals, 28; Feudals of the Centre, 3; Polish people's party, 3; German Irredentists, or the Schonever party, 5 followers of Stojalovski, the democratic priest, In addition to these are the Young Czech Radicals, Czech Ciericals and Moderate Socialists, consisting of one member each. Besides these, th Government has a Hungarian parliament, with assorted parties and nationalities to deal with. There are five different bodies of electors for the Austrian lower house, 85 members being chosen by the great landed proprietors, 117 by the towns, 21 by Chambers of Commerce, 130 by rural districts, and 172 by universal suffrage.

"Tommy had a bitter disappointment yesterday."
"What was it?"
"Tell about it, Tommy."
"The paper sand our preacher wuz goin' to exchange pulpits with 'nother preacher—an' I went t' church, an' there wuz th' same pulpit—an' 'nother man."—(Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The University of Oxford recently conferred the degree of master of arts upon Alderman Robert Buskell, the Mayor of the city. The ceremony took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, in the presence of a large company. This is the first time the university has conferred the honor upon the Chief Magistrate of Oxford.

An Unwilling Witness,—"Bill was a little tough. I guess, when he was full," said the witness, "but he was all right when he was sober."
"'H'm." said the Prosecuting Attorney, who knew both Bill and the witness. "When was he sober?"
"Wy-w'y-when he was sick."—(Cincinnati En-

Miss Hetty L. Purdy, of Derby, Conn., who a hundred years of age on Tuesday, marked the event by riding on a wheel. In doing so she enrolled herself in a class of century riders which will never be crowded.

An Old-Fashioned Preacher.—"Oh, dear!" sighed the Sweet Young Thing; "I am so glad our minister is off for a vacation—the horrid, old-fashioned old-fashioned?" echoed the other Sweet Young

Thing.
"Oh, awfully! He is still answering Ingersoll, in-stead of fighting the newspapers and bleycles."
—(Indianapolis Journal.

Boston having a horseless fire engine. But that is nothing; horseless fire engines were in common Jaggs-I guess you are mistaken.

Waggs-No, I am not; they were hauled by the

Washington, June St.
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—"If the United States desires to make a creditable showing at the Paria Exposition in 1900, the three years for prepara-tion that intervene are none too long," said Colonel George R. Davis, director-general of the Chicago George R. Davis, Exposition, at the Arlington to-day. "It takes a long while properly to prepare for making a Na-tional exhibit, and this Congress should by all means pass the bill accepting the invitation of France and authorizing the appointment of a commission, provided it is deemed deirable that the United States should be among the countries represented at the last grand international fair of this century. I feel greatly interested in this matter, because I know how greatly the success of our own because I know how greatly the success of our own World's Fair was due to the co-operation of the nations of Europe. As we broke the record of all past achievements in the exposition like, so France hopes to eclipse our big display on the shores of Lake Michigan. I think it would be nat only a return of French generosity in aiding us at Chicago, but that it would be a good thing from a business point of view for us to send to Paris an exhibit that would in every way be commensurate with the imperial domain and vast resources of the United States. But, whatever decision is reached, action ought to be taken quickly. If we mean to join in with France, her invitation should be accepted without delay, so that the preliminary wayk could be begun, and we would stand on an equal footing with other countries in regard to the allotment of space and other privileges."

EX-SENATOR BLACKBURN'S PLANS -Ex-Senator "Joe" Blackburn is in Washington again among his old friends. This is his third visit since his defeat for re-election. He seems to feel more at home here than in Kentucky, and naturally. He has spent much the greater part of the last twentytwo years here, and, as between the capital, with its quarter of a million people and the constant excitement of political activity, and the little town of Versailles, with horseracing at Lexington twice a year as the only diversion, the choice for an old politician like Mr. Blackburn is to be expected to fall on Washington. Mr. Blackburn is what is called "a born politician." He was educated for the bar, but has never appeared in court except in few famous murder trials, where his popular style of oratory was brought into play on the jury. He went almost directly from college into politics, from politics into the Army, and after the war back to politics, where he has ever since been "What will Joe do now?" asked one of the ex-Senator's friends of another, after his defeat at

Frankfort. "Try it again at the first opportunity," was the "Joe couldn't live out of politics, you know. It's his meat and drink and the air that he

breathes.

These words have already been made good. Mr. Blackburn has announced himself a candidate for the seat in the Senate now occupied by Judge Lindsay is a gold man, and the pet target for the silver forces in Kentucky. He supported Palmer and Buckner last year, and, in the eyes of Mr. Blackburn and his friends, that is the unpardonable political sin. The two men were once warm friends, but only nod distantly now "when they pass by."

warm friends, but only nod distantly now waen they pass by."

One of Mr. Blackburn's friends says of his career at college: "Joe was as much of a talker there as ever he has been since. Nearly any topic would start him. He made things lively in the debating societies, though he never really was 'posted' on any subject. He would never read books or apply himself, but in some way he managed to absorb enough to get along. He was a wonder to boys of infinitely more substance, who read and informed themselves and understood things, but had only limited powers of expression."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN THE TARIFF DE-BATE.—The two Democratic Senators most in evi-dence in the tariff debate are Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Vest, of Missouri. They sit side by side, with their desks piled high with papers, and they take turns in criticising the paragraphs of the bill and in submitting amendments calculated to complete the record for campaign purposes. It is be adopted. Both men are rapid talkers, and made themselves familiar with free-trade literature and ontentions during the fight over the Wilson bill, in 1894. What they are saying day by day now liffers from what they offered then only in remarshalling of details. One hears the same old arguments against protection and the same old promises of unexampled prosperity for the country if it will only adopt the policy of an extremely low tariff. Now and then Mr. Milis chimes in with one of his rhetorical flourishes. The attacks on the great manufacturing interests of the country, therefore, come in the main from the agricultural States of Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. But they are all, or nearly all supported by the votes of the other Democratic Senators, including Messrs Murphy and Bmith. It is curious to witness the silence and inactivity of these two men, representing in part, as they do, two of the leading manufacturing States of the Union, while the interests of their constituents are thus being assailed. Mr. Murphy never speaks at all, and Mr. Smith only occasionally comes forward with some typewritten remarks on topics which do not appear to interest the Senate at all. It was a singular turn in the political tide which took such debaters as Messrs. Hill and McPherson out of a debating body, and left to represent their party there two silent men like Mr. Murphy and Mr. Smith. marshalling of details. One hears the same old

PROSPERITY ON THE WAY .- George H. Dan-Central Railroad, one of the best-known and best liked railroad officials in the country, has been in this city for several days. Mr. Daniels looks at the general situation in a cheerful humor, and is inclined to take an optimistic view of the future said he, "in the railroad situation, and I think the outlook is most encouraging. The holders of Jeroutlook is most encouraging. The holders of Jersey Central shares, for instance, were richer by \$2,000,000 at the close of last week than at the beginning thereof, and this is a pretty fair index that marks the turning of the tide. The New-York Central's earnings for last month were more by several hundred thousand dollars than for the same time in 1898. In the West there has been a noticeable improvement in the condition of the railways. The final passage of the Tariff bill and the adjournment of Congress will beyond doubt have a happy effect on the business interests of the country, and as those objects seem in the near future I can see no reason to look on the restoration of prosperity as something in the dim and misty future. On the contrary. I believe that we are on the eve of good times that will be marked by a mighty revival in all lines of trade and business, and that this new epoch of prosperity will last."

ANOTHER INDICATION OF RETURNING GOOD TIMES .- L. O. Goddard, one of the leading railway lawyers of Chicago, who was for many years in the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, takes the same cheering view of the business outlook as Mr. Daniels. "I am satisfied," said he to-day, "that the country is getting on the up-grade, and that we have better times in sight. I can mention, as corroborative of this opinion, that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for the first time in ten years paid its dividend for the first quarter of this year, and will doubtless be able to continue doing so for the remainder of the year. I can also state that there is in Chicago a strong belief that just as soon as Congress gives us a Tariff bill the country will improve, and our people are, of course, praying that the enactment of the law may come speedily." view of the business outlook as Mr. Daniels. "I

CANADA FAVORS RECIPROCITY, NOT AN-NEXATION.-Even the Canadians come over the border and run down to Florida to enjoy a season of spring that is weeks earlier than they have it at home. A visitor from Toronto spending a few days in Washington on his return trip said he was charmed with the American capital. visited Paris, London, Edinburgh and Dublin, but none compare with Washington in beauty. I took a drive over the city to-day and was charmed by the beautiful parks and avenues. I hope to meet the President while here. The general impression in Canada is that President McKinley's Administration will go far toward restoring the prosperity of the country. It may be too soon to discuss the new tariff, but I am free to say that Canada wants a mensure of reciprocity such as existed before the Civil War. Canada wanted to renew that agreement, but met with no encouragement from this country. In regard to the frequently discussed subject of annexation, it is a misapprehension on the part of the people of the United States to suppose that Canada favors any such movement. Nothing can be said as to what the future may bring forth, but there is nothing in it at present." none compare with Washington in beauty. I took

A VICTIM OF DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS,-George N. Tillman, of Nashville, Tenn., the nominee I year of the Republicans of Tennessee for Governor against "Bob" Taylor, has been in this city for several days. Mr. Tiliman's great-grandfather settled in Tennessee in 1808, and was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. Speaking of the frauds committed by the Democratic election officers last committed by the Democratic election officers in on question that I was fairly elected Governor, but was counted out. I had secured able counsel, and had gathered a great deal of evidence to prove my right to the place, when the Tennessee Legislature passed a law requiring me to give a bond of \$25,000 to reimburse the State for the expense of the contest in case the suit was decided against me. That seemed such an evident purpose to prejudge the case against me that the only thing I could do was to withdraw, for i didn't care to contribute \$25,000 merely to go through the formality of a contest. In a number of counties in Western Tennessee the Democratic election officials did nothing but reverse the figures, so as to give the vote for Major McKinley and myself to Mr. Bryan and Governor Taylor—by this shrewd transposition converting the Democratic minority into a majority. These methods, however, are not approved by thousands of the best Democratis in the State, and, aside from the question of morality, they are sure in the long run to prove disastrous to the party which may temporarily benefit by them. I had the support of many Sound Money Democrats, and if their votes had been counted I would have been the incumbent of the Gubernatorial office." November, Mr. Tillman said: "There is no ques-